

## The Proper Care of Apples

### Early Picked Fruit Keeps Better

Dr. J. C. Whitten, Professor of Horticulture, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

The time to pick apples depends upon the variety and the character of the season. Apples which are picked early usually keep better than those which are picked late. Early picked fruit has a tendency to shrivel and become tough from loss of moisture. It also lacks color.

If allowed to remain on the trees longer the apples take on a better color, but are more liable to rot in storage. It should be borne in mind, however, that if apples are picked moderately early they will continue to color up after being gathered. It is usually best to pick them as early as possible without their being liable to shrivel after the picking, even though their best color has not been reached.

For general storage the mistake of picking too late more frequently occurs than that of picking too early. If apples are to be stored in an ordinary cellar, they should be picked earlier than if they are to be put in cold storage, for the reason that in the cellar the breaking down process of the fruit goes on much more rapidly during winter than it does in the low temperature of cold storage buildings.

Certain varieties should be picked earlier than others. Generally speaking, those which ripen earliest should be gathered first, and the latest keepers should be the last to be taken from the trees. The Jonathan, for example, usually should be picked a month earlier than the Ben Davis. The Jonathan and York should be picked before they have reached their full color, which is usually some time in September. Grimes' Golden should be picked when the earliest specimens begin to assume a yellow color and when their seeds begin to turn black. Ben Davis and Gano are usually gathered in October when they have taken on good color, and the later keepers like Ingram, Genet, Winesap and Clay-ton may be allowed to remain on the trees even a little later.

In gathering apples they should be handled so as to receive as few bruises as possible. They should never be shaken or knocked from the trees, but picked singly in the hand, placed in a one-half bushel basket, well padded with burlap, and handled as little as possible before they are finally put into barrels or boxes. Every apple should be picked with the stem on. It is as much a part of the apple as the skin itself. Pulling out the stem leaves a wound in the cavity of the apple where bacteria

and germs of decay find a convenient breeding place. Not only should all bruises of the skin be avoided, but the natural waxy color of the skin should, so far as possible, be retained intact.

A cool place in an open shed or in the shade of trees should be selected for packing. Apples should be cooled, as much as possible before they are put into the barrels. If barreled up and put into storage hot, they are very liable to decay badly before the mass becomes cool through.

In barreling, two layers of apples should be placed with stems toward the head, in the bottom of the barrel, the last apple in each layer being of such size as to wedge the layer tight. Other apples may then be carefully put in. The apples should be frequently shaken down into place by lifting the barrel up and down and shaking it sideways so that during the filling process the apples will be packed as tight as possible.

When the barrel is nearly full, two more layers of headers should be placed in so the last layer will stand about one inch above the chime of the barrel. The clamp should then be adjusted and the head placed down into place to retain the fruit tight in the barrel. If fruit is loosely packed so that it will move about during shipment or handling, the apples become bruised and rot badly. After filling, the apples should be placed where they will cool off as quickly and thoroughly as possible and never be piled in large masses during hot days.

Ordinarily two or three grades of apples are made. In some cases the very finest specimens are selected, double wrapped in tissue paper and packed in bushel boxes or barrels to market the highest prices on the market. In places where Jonathan, Grimes Golden and York are grown, it is highly desirable to pack the select portion of the crop into boxes and put in cold storage and sell for high prices in late winter or early spring.

The majority of apples, however, should be sorted into first and second grades and barreled. Those which are not suitable for packing may go into the evaporator.

In barreling apples the packing should be uniform throughout. It is a mistake to put fine fruit in the ends of the barrel and fill up the center with culls. Only sound specimens should be barreled, as one soft or rotten fruit is often capable of causing nearly the entire barrel to decay.

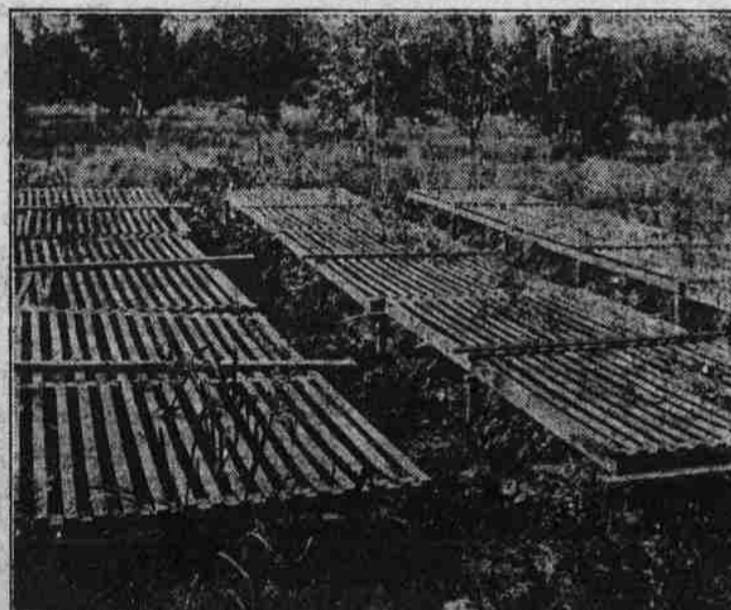
## University of Missouri Will Furnish Pine Seedling Trees

Large areas of Missouri land are not suitable to ordinary cropping, but will give excellent returns if planted in trees for timber. Originally there were large stretches of pine timber in southern Missouri, but these were cut off and died out.

A new project that the University

great difference would be made in a few years.

The Forestry Department of the University of Missouri is now growing hundreds of thousands of pine seedlings which will be distributed to farmers as soon as they are old enough. The pine seedling is very tender and requires special conditions



Slatted frames to give shade to young pine seedlings. An Experiment at the Forestry Department of University of Missouri.

of Missouri is forwarding is the replanting of these districts so that the timber growth will eventually return. If every farmer who has a stretch of rough land would see to it that a good growth of trees was started there, a in order to thrive well. A number of ways are being tried, furnishing artificial shade to keep off the surplus of sunlight. This experiment is certain

### COMPARING OF CONDITIONS

Agronomy Department, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

In comparing the yield of different varieties of corn, too much emphasis should not be laid on the results of one season. It shows the comparative results of different varieties under one set of conditions only, and these may not be representative of the average season. With other conditions the order of the yields may be markedly changed.

This has been frequently observed in tests at the Missouri Experimental Station. Undoubtedly one of the most important conditions making a most vital period in the growth of the corn is during the time when the ear is forming, and any deficiency of moisture at this time may have a marked effect on the yield. It is for this reason that the late summer drought does so much damage, and naturally the drier the soil the greater the effect upon the crop. Thus the

to prove of great value to Missouri timber lands.

Over 100,000 pedestrians and 20,000 vehicles pass over London bridge in one day.

The Maoris of New Zealand number 42,000.

New York's Chinatown has a population of 5,000.

particular stage of growth at which the dry spell occurs is important in affecting the crop. Frequently an early variety will pass the crucial period while later varieties will strike it so as to be injured. And sometimes the reverse is true, so that the early variety is the one that suffers and the others get through safe.

Thus it may be seen that two or three days difference in the stage of maturity, and a small difference in the time of rain may affect the comparative yield.

Another factor is the power of some varieties to resist drought. Hogue's Yellow Dent, which comes from the drier region in Nebraska, has a narrower leaf and gives off less moisture. Some other varieties with wide leaves, however, seem to have as good drought resisting power as this one with the narrow leaves.

All of these various factors make it important that a number of years be taken as a basis of judgment of various varieties, and not simply one season.

## WOMEN OF KABYLIA

Are Even More Beautiful Than Their Circassian Sisters.

But Beware of These Beauties, As They Also Have a Violent Temper and May Place a Yataghan Between Your Shoulders.

Tizi-Ouzou, Kabylia.—Though the Mauresques of Algeria and the fair-haired beauties of Circassia combine a remarkable loveliness of features and complexion with a certain voluptuous elegance, they compare with the dignified, graceful, insolent Kabyle women very much as the show girls of a light opera chorus compare with the star.

Even the humblest peasant girl, grinding the family flour between the upper and the nether stone in the doorway of a mud hovel, possesses a distinction of form and feature which would attract attention in any assembly. With all her dignity, however, the Kabyle woman does not rise superior to the African's fondness for personal adornment, being so laden with bracelets, anklets and necklaces of gold, silver, turquoise and coral that when she moves she sounds like an approaching four-in-hand. Her approach is likewise heralded by the reek of an exotic and almost overpowering perfume, which, like the celebrated perfume of Bey of Tunis, is composed of nearly a score of blended scents, the odor changing from carnation to heliotrope, to rose, to violet, and so on, every few minutes.

Least this glowing description of their charms should start you post-haste for Kabylia, let me warn you that these insolent-eyed beauties are headstrong and hot of temper, and that if you happened to say the wrong thing to them it is more than probable that you would find the double-bladed yataghan, which every Kabyle maiden wears very much as an American girl wears a bunch of violets, planted between your shoulders.

They are fond of cold steel, these Kabyles, for at the conclusion of a wedding ceremony the bridegroom, walking backward, holds aloft a naked dagger, and the bride, following him, keeps the point of it between her teeth. Another marriage custom of Kabylia, even more barbaric, consists in the part martyrdom of the bride, who, clad in her wed-



Typical Kabyle Woman.

ding finery, stands through an entire morning against a pillar in the village square, her eyes closed, her arms pressed to her sides and with only the narrow base of the column for a foothold, the while a ring of villagers criticise and comment on her appearance. I might add that, despite the stern stuff of which the Kabyle women are made, the bride usually faints during the ordeal.

If, after learning of these quaint whims and customs, you wish to see the Kabyle women with your own eyes, you have only to take passage to Algiers and a train thence, for some twenty-odd hours, over a railway which appears to be suffering from convulsions, to its terminus at Tizi-Ouzou. Thence, on horseback, astride of a donkey or mule, but always with your Arab guide in front of you and with your hand in your jacket pocket, and in that hand a serviceable revolver, you can penetrate with greater or less safety into those wild fastnesses of the Atlas range, where one can buy a dozen beauties outright for the price of a limousine motor car.—Metropolitan.

### ROOKERIES FOR WILD BIRDS

Audubon Societies of United States Are Busy in Their New Conservation Plan.

New York.—The National Association of Audubon Societies as part of its conservation plan hopes to obtain for the wild water birds of North America permanent and undisputed possession of the islands, marshes and lakes where their largest colonies are found. The societies have obtained either by purchase or gift some of the most populous rookeries left in Maine, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana.

It is hoped that in the next few weeks other rookeries equally important with these will be taken over by the organizations.

Cow Produces 33 Pounds of Butter. Newark, N. J.—To Valdemar Scott II, a Holstein Friesian, owned by Bernard Meyer of Flanders, N. J., goes the honor of being the best dairy cow in the world. The cow has just completed a seven-day official record in which she produced 695.9 pounds of milk, 23.50 pounds of butter fat and 41.87 pounds of butter.

Maids "Not Gadabouts" Get Cash. London.—Money girls left by Isaac Duckett for maid servants who can prove long service with the same family and are not gossips or gadabouts, were distributed in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, London, the other day.

### REPORTED BY THE GROUCH

Here the Original Hiram J. Tells of His Attendance at a Country "Function."

"Having nothing else to do," remarked the old codger, "I attended a function while I was over at Torpidville the other day. The affair was held in a despoiled grove at the end of a road in which every time a horse popped down his foot the dust shot up in the air like a skyrocket. A band was playing without the slightest remorse. A statesman, with a neck as wrinkled as a pickle, drenched forth redundant nonentities without end. A sad and rickety merry-go-wabble wound 'round and 'round to the sound of its own plaintive peedie-deedie. In this pavilion a boresome person was endeavoring to sell, in brazen defiance to the pure food and drug act, what looked alarmingly like horned toads fried in axle-grease. A gentleman in a striped tent near by to eat snakes at ten cents per serpent. There was the usual balloon which seemed perfectly willing to do anything but get up. Scattered around through the festal scene were a few old soldiers, grumbling; a smattering of farmers, also grumbling; sundry honest voters, likewise grumbling; and various other folks, nothing about whom is worth mentioning except that they, too, were grumbling. It may have been a reunion, a fair, a rally, a picnic, or what-not; but whatever they chanced to call it, 'twas an excellent example of one of our most cherished institutions."—Kansas City Star.

### Carrying It Too Far.

"Scientific management, like any other good thing, may be carried to excess."

The speaker was R. Marriott Thompson, the San Francisco scientific management expert. He continued, says the New York Tribune:

"We scientific managers mustn't go as far as Huxley went."

"Huxley was the proprietor of a tremendous factory where scientific management had reduced the motions of every hand from 800 to 17. Huxley attended a very fashionable wedding one day, a wedding where the ceremony was performed by a bishop assisted by a dean and a canon, and in the most impressive part of the writ, Huxley, overcome by his scientific management ideas, rushed up to the altar and pushed the bishop and canon rudely back.

"Here, boys," he said, "one's quite enough for a little job like this."

### Got His Answer.

When Oscar Wilde came to the United States to lecture on aesthetics in his highly aesthetic velvet costumes—and incidentally to prepare the public mind for the proper appreciation of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience," in which the aesthetic movement was held up to ridicule—he used to complain that America was very uninteresting since it had "no antiquities and no curiosities." But he ventured on this disparagement once too often, for in the course of his travels he uttered it to the American Girl, and she replied with the demure depravity of candid innocence that this was not quite a fair reproach, since "we shall have heard 'em," answered the parlor maid in a shocked tone. "Scandalous is what I call it!" motor car and left in it.

"No," said the maid, positively, "he didn't leave in his machine; I distinctly heard the mistress say he left in a huff."—London Answers.

### The Other Way 'Round.

A good little story, long current in England, is now just gaining American circulation. It has for leading characters Rudyard Kipling and Dorothy Drew, Mr. Gladstone's little grandchild. Kipling was visiting Hawarden and, being fond of children, devoted himself to little Miss Dorothy until her anxious mother expressed the hope that the child had not been wearing the great author.

"Oh, no, mamma," spoke up Dorothy, before any one else had a chance to say anything, "but you have no idea how Mr. Kipling has been wearying me!"

### Moving Pictures Popular.

In a recent number of the Daily Consular Reports are collected memoranda from cities and towns in various distant parts of the world showing the universal quality of the popular interest which the moving pictures excite. England, Japan, Turkey, Mexico, India, Australia and the islands of the sea all have the same story to tell; wherever the cinematograph goes it finds an instant and sustained welcome.

### Births in the Air.

The International Congress on Aerial Legislation, sitting at Geneva, Switzerland, is evolving a very detailed code of laws. One of its suggested paragraphs reads: "In the event of a birth occurring in an aircraft the pilot is to enter the event in his log book and must notify the fact to the authorities at the first place at which he descends."

Even a homely man is apt to boast of how the women run after him.

The Paxton Toilet Co. of Boston, Mass., will send a large trial box of Paxton Antiseptic, a delightful cleansing and germicidal toilet preparation, to any woman, free, upon request.

### Reservations.

She—Let me be the first aid to the injured. He—If you're sure it won't be lemonade.—Baltimore American.

### CURES BURNS AND CUTS.

Cole's Carbolic Stone stops the pain instantly. Cures quick. No more. All druggists. 25 and 50c.

Even the man who is his own worst enemy is always ready to forgive himself.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. A bottle.

It's easier to catch a husband than to uncatch him.

### Took Slot Machine at Its Word.

A Kansas City woman recently took her two small daughters to make their first visit to her husband's people, living in a small Kansas town. Naturally she was anxious to make as favorable an impression as possible. So the two little people, on going on an errand to the depot, were cautioned to be on their very best behavior. To the mother's surprise, they returned vigorously chewing gum. As they had no money, she asked them where they got it.

"Oh," exclaimed the older one, "it said on the slot machine, 'Ask the agent for pennies,' so we did."

### CHILD'S FACE ALL RED SPOTS

632 N. 5th St., Terre Haute, Ind.—"My little nephew, a boy of four years, had a breaking out on his face. It was little red spots at first, then he would rub and scratch and water blisters would form, and wherever the water would run another would come until his face was covered with them. He would cry and fret. His mother got some medicine, but it did not do any good. He would scream and cry and say it hurt. We hardly knew him, his little face was all red spots and blisters. So I begged him to let me put some Cuticura Ointment on them. The next morning I made a strong soap suds with Cuticura Soap and washed his face in the warm suds. The little blisters burst by pressing the cloth on them. After I had his face washed, I put the Cuticura Ointment on and in a short time his little face was all red and dry. I kept using the Cuticura Soap and putting on the Cuticura Ointment and his face got as well it did not leave a scar. He was entirely cured in about one week and a half." (Signed) Mrs. Arthur Haworth, Jan. 10, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 22-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."

### WILLING HE SHOULD GO FAR

One Man to Have Kid Transferred, but He May Have Had a Grouch.

"What do you think of this scheme of having the countries exchange children?" asked the Sewickley man. "I don't think anything about it," said the Wilkinsburg man. "What is the idea?" "An English family, for instance, exchanges children for a couple of years with a German family. References are first exchanged, and all sorts of things." "I see." "Thus both sets of children get a chance to learn another language and get acquainted with another country. It's quite a scheme." "It's an elegant scheme," declared the Wilkinsburg man. "My neighbors have a kid that I would like to see exchanged with some family in Siberia."

### How He Left.

The servants were discussing the matter below stairs. "Master and mistress 'ad something of a row last night, I 'ear," said the butler ponderously. "They tell me 'e ran out, cranked 'is 'You should have heard 'em," answered the parlor maid in a shocked tone. "Scandalous is what I call it!" motor car and left in it.

"No," said the maid, positively, "he didn't leave in his machine; I distinctly heard the mistress say he left in a huff."—London Answers.

There are lots of funny things to be seen in this world, and among them is a fat woman sitting on a little piano stool.

### POPULAR SYMBOL OF VALUE

Young Man Evidently Was Lacking in His Appreciation of the Country's Statesmen.

There is plenty of food for cynical thoughts in the national capital, as is shown by the following incident which happened on a Washington street car: A worldly young man, prone to criticize, was gazing at the advertisements which decorate the interior of the car. One advertised a new kind of collar for men. The dome of the capitol was represented encircled by one of the collars, and on the senate and house wings of the building were placards giving prices and sizes. The placard on the senate end of the capitol read, "Quarter size," and that on the other end said, "Two for a quarter."

The worldly cynical young man turned to his companion.

"That," he remarked, "just about expresses my opinion of some of these here congressmen."—Judge.

### INTERESTED IN HIM.



Notice—You aren't thinking of marrying Reggy, are you?

Evelyn—Of course I am. Hain't he a future?

Natica—Yes, to be sure. But why jeopardize it?

### Mother's Lingual Attainment.

The mother of a little boy in Kansas City, Kan., recites negro dialect stories charmingly. Her small son is quite proud of her accomplishment and frequently boasts of it. One day recently, when some of his playmates were vaunting the achievements of their several mothers, the little boy braggingly remarked: "My mother is smarter than any of yours; she can talk two languages."

"What are they?" demanded his companions.

"White and colored."

### Kind Man.

A local philanthropist ordered a fan for himself, a nice electric buzzer. He also took the key out of the door so that some of the air could go through the keyhole into the adjoining room, where there are eight per-spring clerks.

It's usually the fool who rocks the boat that lives to tell the tale.

### A CURE FOR PILES.

Cole's Carbolic Stone stops itching and pain and cures piles. All druggists. 25 and 50c.

### Autocratic Assertions.

"Are you a servant of the people?" asked the constituent.

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum.

"Only it should be observed that a really first-class servant may come pretty nearly being a boss."

The mild mellow quality of LEWIS' Single Binder cigar is what the smokers want.

A man knows more at 21 than he can unlearn between that and 60.

## HARD FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

It's hard enough to keep house if in perfect health, but a woman who is weak, tired and suffering all of the time with an aching back has a heavy burden to carry. Any woman in this condition has good cause to suspect kidney trouble, especially if the kidney action seems disordered at all. Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of women suffering in this way. It is the best recommended special kidney remedy.

### A NEARLY CASE.

Mrs. Mary H. B. H. Gordon, Neb., says: "I had a very bad case of kidney trouble. My back ached and I felt as if I was carrying a heavy burden. I tried many remedies but nothing helped. I finally got Doan's Kidney Pills and in a few days I felt better. In a week I was able to do my usual work. I am now perfectly cured and feel as well as ever."

Get Doan's at any Drug Store, 50c. a Box.

### Doan's Kidney Pills

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